

IN THE CLAIMS

Claim 1 (Cancelled).

Claim 2 (Previously presented): The method of claim 20 wherein the first electrode comprises a self-sizing cuff electrode.

Claim 3 (Previously presented): The method of claim 20 wherein the second electrode comprises a self-sizing cuff electrode.

Claim 4 (Cancelled).

Claim 5 (Previously presented): The method of claim 20 wherein the first stimulus pulses comprise a quasitrapezoidal pulse train at 20 Hz.

Claim 6 (Previously presented): The method of claim 20 wherein the first stimulus pulses comprise a conventional rectangular pulse train at 20 Hz.

Claim 7 (Previously presented): The method of claim 20 wherein the second stimulus pulses comprise an intermittent pulse train at 20Hz having a one second on/1 second off pattern.

Claim 8 (Previously presented): The method of claim 20 wherein the first and second electrodes are applied to the dorsal and ventral roots of the S3 sacral nerve.

Claim 9 (Previously presented): The method of claim 20 wherein the second stimulus pulses have a nominal amplitude of less than 1 mA and a pulse duration of 10 to 100 μ sec.

Claim 10 (Previously presented): The method of claim 20 wherein the stimulus pulses transmitted to said first electrode have a nominal amplitude of 1 mA and a pulse duration of 350 to 500 μ sec.

Claim 11 (Cancelled).

Claim 12 (Currently Amended): The apparatus of claim [[21]] 22, wherein the first electrode comprises a self-sizing cuff electrode.

Claim 13 (Currently Amended): The apparatus of claim [[21]] 22, wherein the second electrode comprises a self-sizing cuff electrode.

Claim 14 (Cancelled).

Claim 15 (Cancelled).

Claim 16 (Cancelled).

Claim 17 (Currently Amended): The apparatus of claim [[21]] 22, wherein the first stimulus pulses have a nominal amplitude of 1 mA and a pulse duration of 350 to 500 μ sec.

Claim 18 (Currently Amended): The apparatus of claim [[21]] 22, wherein the second stimulus pulses have a nominal amplitude of 1 mA and a pulse duration of 10 to 100 μ sec.

Claim 19 (Cancelled).

Claim 20 (Previously presented). A method for controlling bladder discharge in a patient, comprising the steps of:

transmitting a first series of stimulus pulses only to a single sacral ventral root of a patient by using a first electrode which is coupled directly to said ventral root; and

simultaneously transmitting a second series of stimulus pulses only to a single sacral dorsal root corresponding to the ventral root of the patient by using a second electrode which is coupled directly to said dorsal root,

thereby emptying the bladder.

Claim 21 (Cancelled).

Claim 22 (New): A method comprising:

transmitting a first series of stimulus pulses comprising a quasitrapezoidal pulse train to a sacral ventral root of a patient with a first electrode; and

simultaneously transmitting a second series of stimulus pulses comprising an intermittent pulse train pattern of 1 second on/1 second off to a sacral dorsal root corresponding to the sacral ventral root of the patient with a second electrode.

thereby emptying the bladder.

Claim 23 (New): An apparatus for the control of bladder function in a patient by combined stimulation of ventral and dorsal sacral roots, comprising:

a first electrode adapted to be coupled directly to a sacral ventral root of a patient and comprising a quasitrapezoidal pulse train;

a second electrode adapted to be coupled directly to a sacral dorsal root corresponding to said sacral ventral root and further adapted to deliver a second series of stimulus pulses comprising an intermittent pulse train pattern of 1 second on/1 second off;

and control means, electrically coupled to said first and second electrodes, for generating said first and second pulses simultaneously, sufficient to cause the bladder of the patient to contract, whereby emptying the bladder.